

The Sentinel.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

OFFICE: 71 and 73 West Market Street.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Indianapolis Sentinel for 1885—Daily, Sunday and Weekly Editions.

Delivered by carrier, per week.....\$ 25
Daily, including Sunday, per week.....30
Daily, per annum, by mail.....10 00
Daily, per annum, by mail, including Sunday, by mail.....12 00
Daily, delivered by carrier, per annum, including Sunday, by carrier.....12 00
Daily, to newsdealers, per copy.....3

SUNDAY.
Sunday edition of eight four columns.....\$ 2 00
Sunday Sentinel, by carrier.....2 00
To newsdealers, per copy.....35

WEEKLY.
Weekly, per annum.....\$ 1 00
The postage on subscriptions by mail is prepaid by the publisher.

Newsdealers supplied at three cents per copy. Postage or other charges prepaid.

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind.

THE INAUGURAL, ETC.

We are prepared to furnish our friends of the State press in supplemental form a full account of the inaugural ceremonies, the inaugural address, the features of the occasion, with portraits and sketches of all the cabinet officers. Price, \$3.50 per 1,000.

MARTHA J. DUES will be Postmistress at Glenwood, Ind.

GENERAL BLACK will take charge of the Pension Office to-morrow.

THERE are sixty-eight Democratic members of the last Congress who were not returned to the new one.

MRS. LANDERS, 105 years old, died at Pekin, Ill., last Sunday. She was an inveterate smoker. Moral: Smoke?

MR. CLEVELAND used the pronoun "I" once only in his inaugural address. Hayes rang it in sixteen times, Harrison thirty-eight, and Lincoln forty-three times.

COLONEL LAMONT says that there are double the number of clerks employed in the White House than is necessary, and he proposes to reduce the force accordingly.

WESLEY PETERS, of Lancaster, O., was buried a day or two ago. Two sisters and five brothers were present, ranging in age from seventy-one to eighty-nine years.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE, who succeeded that other distinguished Republican, General Longstreet, of the Confederate Army, as Minister to the Sables Porte, has resigned.

THE organs discuss everything but that last big land steal of the Republican party, perpetrated on every last day that the administration was in power. Time! gentlemen; time!

FOR W. E. ENGLISH, for Consul General to London. The Sentinel will have to excuse us; the language won't reach.—Journal.

DID it "reach" in the case of Badeau, whose consular accounts and papers, to say nothing of a large money "shortage," are so inextricably mixed and tangled that no one seems to know anything about them?

MR. FAIRCHILD, of New York, who will be the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was Attorney General of New York State under Governor Tilden, and conducted with much skill and great energy the prosecution of the Canal Ring. He was one of Governor Tilden's ablest supporters in the reform measures that distinguished the Tilden administration of the government of New York, and has the reputation of being an able lawyer and a man of irreproachable character.

A TRAIN dispatcher in Washington, estimating the crowd at the inauguration, says: "The Northern travel consisted of 333 trains, each train averaging fourteen cars, and each car containing forty persons. That makes a total of 214,480. The Southern travel consisted of 181 trains; averaging seven cars each, with an average of fifty-two persons to a car. If you multiply that you will find a total of 62,884, or a grand total of 277,364." These represent the persons taken there and out again. The Pullman Car Company during the week took 42 of their cars into Washington.

GENERAL EDWARD C. WALSH, who succeeds Mr. Lamar in the United States Senate, is a leading lawyer of Mississippi. His relations with Secretary Lamar are of the most intimate character. He is a native of Richmond, Va., but has spent nearly all his life in Mississippi. The only civil office held by him was that of District Attorney. Entering the Confederate Army as a private he was rapidly promoted, and at the conclusion of the war was the commander of a division with the rank of Major General, having held with distinction nearly all preceding positions.

This is the explanation that Senator Pendleton gives of the "coolness" now existing between Enquirer McLean and himself. He says:

A short time before General Hazen had been appointed to be chief officer of the signal service Mr. McLean called upon me at my residence at Cincinnati and stated that inasmuch as General Hazen was his brother-in-law he was very anxious to have him promoted to the head of the service. He said that, as the matter would soon be sprung, he wanted all the influence he could get for General Hazen, and desired me to write a letter sustaining the general for that position. I told Mr. McLean that I should be glad to do him any service consistent with the responsibilities of my position; that I regretted exceedingly, but could not write a letter endorsing General Hazen for the position, as I considered him in no manner capable of filling the same. Mr. McLean got very angry and threatening, and I politely showed him to the door. He said that he would come the next day for that letter. I informed him that it would be no use whatever, as I closed the door. The next morning he called for the letter, and I told

him I had written no letter and would not. From that moment dates the fight which Mr. McLean has made upon me. He has used the Civil Service Reform bill as a club, but he will find that it will yet be a boomerang.

THE BIG LAND STEAL.

Senator Van Wyck opened up his batteries yesterday on the recent big land steal of Louisiana lands. He denounced it as "infamous," and said it was a matter of sincere regret that the last act of the administration should have been performed at the dictation and in the interest of corporate wealth. Take a sample of this Republican's denunciation of the latest swindle of his party representatives:

What right had the President and Cabinet to waive broken conditions? That power was vested in Congress alone. But why this haste? Why should the great work of the nation be hurriedly done? What is the necessity, public or otherwise, of this Republic being not to permit on the 4th of March. Its continuity was not to be disturbed by changing the executive. There was to be no suspension of powers and duties. All other business in the interior Department was concluded by March 4. Did other executive departments work their forces night and Sunday so that the new administration might start with only new business? The people should ask why this haste? Was it dangerous to trust the representatives of the people in the next Congress? Was it dangerous to trust the incoming administration to do justice to the men claiming this grant? Was there danger that the rights of settlers on those lands would be recognized and the public domain protected by the incoming administration? No, no, then it evidently had been installed too soon. He desired to give public notice that the legality of the grant would be considered by the purchasers of the bonds now to be issued might not claim the protection accorded innocent purchasers without notice.

BEWARE OF FALSE PROPHETS.

A foreigner landing on our shores six months ago and reading the editorial columns of Republican papers would have inferred that nothing short of chaos must befall the country within a moon of the election should the Democratic ticket triumph. Manufacturing of all kinds was to suspend sine die. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Connecticut mills were shutting down over the bare possibility of Cleveland's election, never to resume in the event of the possibility becoming a fact. That great American baby elephant, old P. T. Barnum, was going to sell out his \$250,000 of real estate for seventy-five cents, and invest the change in two-headed calves, fat women and ring-tailed monkeys. The colored people were to migrate, en masse, from the South to avoid being remitted into slavery. It was even feared that base ball would be abandoned and roller skating sheet out of popularity. Indianapolis would probably surrender her charter, Pogue's Run and merge the Court-house and, though not threatened in so many words, it was apprehended that the Indianapolis Journal might wrap itself in an obituary notice and squint itself into a fire-proof coffin.

But here we are in the fifth month after the election with increased activity in manufacturing, the general trade improved and improving, the great American circus humbug still collecting rents, the colored brother still crooning his melodies behind the long eared and lithe heeled mule of the Southern cotton plantation, and the Indiana Democratic Legislature has passed the Civil Rights bill. The base ball still wields the intellectual willow, the skater yet sketheth, and our neighbor, the Journal, continues to quirm and squint. Verily, the Republican papers of six months ago, if prophets were false prophets and the foreigner reviewing them would inquire if they were not of the El Mahdi persuasion.

It will be just as well for the public to remember that the Republican organs of six months ago and the Republican organs of to-day are identically the same prophets. They are of the order of Baal. Their utterings and mutterings are not to be believed, even though they declare that "thus saith the Lord." For reliable political prophecies look you to the Democratic press.

SOCIALISTS VS. ANARCHISTS.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialistic Labor party is out in a card reproaching the confusion of the socialistic organization with Anarchists. The card recites that whereas certain Irish Nationalists and New York and Chicago Anarchists, under the name of Socialists or Communists, have openly approved of recent dynamite explosions and declare them to be the best means for the attainment of the ends of socialists, the National Socialistic party desires it known that that organization abhors and repudiates such acts of violence and condemns dynamitards as in common with murderers and robbers. An officer of the Indianapolis branch of the Socialistic Labor party writes the Sentinel that his party "acts and agitates in the same way and manner as the Social Democratic party in Germany, by diffusing principles for the betterment of the organization of society and to elect, wherever it is possible, their representatives into the law-making bodies, believing that the adoption of their principles is essential to prevent a social revolution. We believe that, as society is organized at present, the condition of the working classes will grow worse and at last become unbearable, unless there is a change in the organization of society."

Having given the Socialistic Labor party the benefit of its repudiation of anarchist designs, or of any sympathy with dynamitards, we are constrained to challenge the proposition that there is need for socialistic agitation in our country kindred to that it deems needful in Germany. What privilege can any citizen desire here which intelligence and good character can not secure? The avenues to every avocation and any station are open to every man alike from the socialistic standpoint our laws are open to no just reproach from the laboring man.

If there has been legislation fostering monopolies which may oppress labor they are political rather than social abuses. Society is not responsible for such evils, but rather the corrupt or ill-advantaged representatives whom the laboring population aid in sending to the halls of legislation. For the correction of these evils not socialistic agitation is potent, but intelligent and patriotic action at the ballot box.

The evils which American labor has to

complain of have come in under the reign of the Republican party. We believe it will be the aim of the Democratic party to do as promptly as possible amend the laws in the interest of the masses. The work cannot be accomplished in a day, nor in a year. But it will be done as rapidly as possible.

Meantime if the Socialistic Labor party people will turn their hands to industry; have their children enjoy the benefits of education which here is free to all; observe lives of sobriety and economy; remember that in their hands they hold the strongest corrective of political evil, the ballot; qualify themselves by reading and thought for intelligently exercising the rights of American citizenship—we say if socialistic agitation be abandoned for these, they will find themselves contributing to the prosperity and social advancement of the laboring people.

SONNENTHAL, the famous German actor, arrived in New York last Sunday. Five hundred actors and managers went in a small steamer down the bay to meet him. A Sunday night New York telegram says that a reception was given Sunday evening to Herr Sonnenthal in the large hall of the Liederkreis club-house. His arrival was the signal for a storm of cheers. Among those present were Oswald Ottendorfer and the veteran actor John Gilbert. In answer to Mr. Steinway's address of welcome Herr Sonnenthal said he was sorry that he could not remain longer than two weeks, but that the Emperor demanded his presence at the expiration of that time.

There are points in the actor's career worthy of mention. Sonnenthal, who is the foremost actor in Germany, was born December 31, 1834, in Pesth, of Hebrew parents. He started out to be a carpenter, but on the day he entered the guild of his profession, in Hungary, he visited the burg theater and was stage-struck. He gave up carpentering, worked around Fran Bender's dramatic school in return for his instruction, and has slowly climbed to the top of the ladder. In 1881, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entrance into the Holburg Theater, Sonnenthal received the grandest ovation ever paid to an artist in Europe. Vienna made a fate of the day. Poems were read in his praise, artists and authors sent compliments and presents, and he was raised to the rank of the nobility by the Emperor, and presented with the order of the Iron Crown, an honor never before conferred upon an actor. Sonnenthal speaks no English, but plays in French and German, having played with Coquelin, of the Comedie Francaise, by whom he is very highly spoken of.

He is manager of the Court Theater of Vienna, and the Emperor, Francis Joseph, was very much averse to his leaving home. The imperial permission was reluctantly given for an absence of one month only. Sonnenthal will play here twelve nights, beginning to-morrow night, and at the close of this short season will immediately return to Vienna.

PERSONALS.

LAWRENCE BARRETT intends to pass his summer vacation on Shakespeare's Avon.

It is stated that Prince Albert Victor is betrothed to the Princess Clementine, daughter of the King of the Belgians, a young school-girl, aged twelve.

THE Hon. Jeff Storts, member of the Missouri Legislature from Shannon County, is credited with an intention to introduce a bill compelling circuses to do all they advertise.

AUGUST WILHELM, the violinist, has paid \$5,000 for an ancient Guarneri violin, which has been preserved in a single family for generations. According to rumor, he has resold the instrument to his friend Galic, also a distinguished violinist, of Bohemian origin, for about the same sum.

BOWELL has been accepted as evidence in a London Court of Law. Sir James Hannan rejected the suggestion that a man who never passed a post opposite his house without meeting it with his finger was so eccentric as to be incapable of making a will, on the ground that Dr. Johnson used to do the same sort of thing.

It is written of Colonel Ingersoll that he likes to go into a gorgeous bar room and spend an hour or two sitting by one of the tables "indulging in a maddening succession of drinks of Vichy water." He never takes a drop of alcohol in his career. There was a time early in his career when he did it, but immediately after his marriage he stopped, and has seldom so much as touched a glass of wine since.

A CERTAIN Rabbino-viz, originally a Jewish lawyer of St. Petersburg, and a promoter of Jewish emigration to Palestine, has started a new movement in Russia for the conversion of his co-religionists to a modified form of Christianity. The Russian Government views this formation of Jewish-Christian communities with pleasure, and the celebrated Hebraic scholar, Delitsch, has also pronounced in his favor.

THE sculptor Story has written a letter saying that Nathaniel Hawthorne's statements concerning the Marquis Ossoli, Margaret Fuller's husband, are "totally false." Says Mr. Story: "I knew Ossoli well. He was not a man of special ability, but he was a thorough gentleman, of old and distinguished family, a patriot who fought for his country's independence, and a most amiable, modest and high minded man. His uncle was a messenger of the church, his two brothers guards noble in the Pope's service. There is not a word to be said against any of them."

The Knightstown Home.

(Continued.)

The Times of March 5 contained an article concerning the Knightstown Institution, in which it states that on Monday last an attendant whipped one Willie Sebastian (an inmate) with three whips, platted together, till his limbs and body were bruised and lacerated.

These charges are false. The boy was not whipped with three whips, but one; neither

was his limbs or body bruised by the whipping, as he was not whipped hard enough to bruise his body.

If the gentleman who professes to have written the article in the Times would state facts in regard to the matter, he would not only do justice to the Institution, but those in charge of this State charity. If the employees are not allowed to punish the children, how long could discipline be maintained in the institution? Anarchy would follow. For 125 or 250 children were allowed to do just as they please, would not things come to a pretty pass in a short while? This Institution is run with a credit to the State, and this trouble would never have occurred if Mr. Truesler were not in the full power to employ or discharge the employees of the Institution. Yours truly,

MARCH 7.

CITY LAW MAKERS.

Meetings of the Council and Board of Aldermen Last Night.

Both Bodies Pass the City Hall and Market House Bill—The Engine House Contract Awarded by the Council.

A large number of workmen, members of the Board of Trade and others attended the special meeting of the Council last evening to consider the City Hall and Market House bill, and transact such other business as might come up. The absentees were Messrs. Downey, Cowie and Moran.

THEY WENT A HEARING. A communication was received from J. E. Hackett, Superintendent of the Central Union Telephone Company, asking that the company have a hearing before a committee of the Council on general ordinances Nos. 4 and 5, of 1885, under which it is proposed to abrogate the agreement now existing between the city and the Telephone Company and to make a new one involving new conditions, and seriously affecting the company's interest.

THE NEW ENGINE HOUSE.

The Committee on Contracts submitted a lengthy report with reference to the proposed street engine house, together with the bids for the construction of that building. All of the bids exceeded the amount of the unexpended balance of the appropriation intended to cover all expenses connected with the purchase of the lot, preparation of the plans and cost of building. The committee, therefore, did not feel warranted in recommending the awarding the contract on present plans, but suggested that the Council rescind from the limit placed upon the expense of the building, or else authorize the City Civil Engineer and Chief Fire Engineer to make such alterations as would bring the cost of said building within the appropriation. The committee thought it would be more economical to increase the appropriation \$500 than to have an inferior building. The original appropriation was \$5,000, which was to cover all expenses, including purchase of lot and the erection of building. The amount expended to date is \$700 for a lot and \$1,000 for plans and specifications. The Council accepted the committee's report and awarded the contract to Lewis F. Burton, the lowest bidder, at \$4,749, and his bond was approved.

THE BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Pearson moved that the Council hear from the members of the committee of six appointed recently by the Board of Trade to urge the passage of the City Hall and Market House ordinance, after which they resolve themselves into a Committee of the Whole and consider the same. The motion was adopted and General Foster, one of the members of the committee, made a brief speech urging the passage of the ordinance. Judge E. B. Martindale was then introduced, and in the course of his remarks said that the Board of Trade was composed of members of both parties, and no partisan questions were presented at any of its meetings. The vote upon the resolution endorsing this ordinance had been unanimous, all of the members being heartily in favor of its passage. All of the laboring men in the city, he said, and the people generally desired that some action be taken on it. They wanted the contract let to lowest contractors and the work honestly done. Speeches were then made by S. T. Bowen and William D. Wiles and other members of the committee.

IN SECRET SESSION.

Mr. Rees made an ineffectual effort to have the vote on the motion to meet as a Committee of the Whole adopted reconsidered. The reporters and spectators were then gently informed that their presence was not desirable and the Council met as a Committee of the Whole, remaining in session until 10 o'clock, when it adjourned. There were again thrown open to the public and a monkey and parrot exhibition began.

THE CITY HALL AND MARKET ORDINANCE PASSED.

Mr. Pearson moved that the report of the committee be accepted. The motion was carried by the following vote: Ayes—Curry, Gallahue, Hough, Mack, McClelland, Newcomb, Pearson, Rees, Reynolds, Sheppard, Smith, Sproul, Thurman, Truesler, Wharton—16. Nays—Coy, Dowling, Doyle, Edenharter, Reincke—5. The City Hall and Market-house ordinance, which had been amended only by striking out the Citizens' Committee and compelling the contractor to give a contract instead of a bond that he will do his work faithfully, was then submitted by Mr. Thalmann, chairman of the committee. The ordinance was read and Mr. Pearson moved that it be read the third time and placed upon its passage. Some discussion ensued, and when Mr. Edenharter arose to say something relative to the ordinance, Mr. Truesler moved the previous question. Mr. Edenharter said that the above named gentleman had been guilty of a dishonorable act when he attempted to cut off debate in this manner. The Chair decided Mr. Edenharter out of order and the ordinance was placed upon its third reading. Mr. Dowling offered an amendment to strike out that clause "The City Engineer and Chief Fire Engineer shall be authorized to make such alterations as would bring the cost of said building within the appropriation." Mr. Dowling made a strong speech in favor of his amendment, but on motion of Mr. Pearson it was tabled. Mr. Truesler then bobbed up and said he thought the Mayor should prevail upon Mr. Edenharter to make him an apology for having accused him of being guilty of a dishonorable act. If the Chair didn't do anything in the matter, he would be compelled to take it in his own hands. Mr. Edenharter, with a smile on his face, explained that he had been a little hasty, but he did not think Mr. Truesler was justified in interfering with debate on so important a measure. This explanation seemed to satisfy Mr. Truesler, and all was serene once more.

The ordinance was then engrossed and passed, Messrs. Coy, Dowling, Doyle, Edenharter and Reincke, as before voting in the negative. Mr. Dowling, in explanation of his vote, said he was in favor of building a city

hall and market house but was not in favor of this ordinance so long as it contained the clause which a few minutes before he endeavored to have stricken out. Mr. Edenharter in explaining his vote submitted a written protest, in which he held that the ordinance did not contemplate the construction of such buildings as were expressed in Dr. Tomlinson's will.

Mr. Pearson moved that the protest be filed in the Clerk's Office but not printed. Carried by a vote of 16 to 5. The ordinance was then sent into the board, and the Council adjourned.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last night with all but one member present. The City Clerk reported that the Council in regular session adhered to their former action regarding the awarding of the contract to John Elliott for services as veterinary surgeon to the horses in the Fire Department. Mr. Pritchard moved to refer to the Chief of the Fire Department with power to act. Discussion ensued, which at times became warm. After some time Mr. King moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried. Mr. Pritchard moved to refer to a committee of three from the Board and an equal number from the Council with the Fire Chief. Mr. King moved to substitute by concurring in the action of the Council. Mr. King's motion was lost and Mr. Pritchard's motion was adopted. The President named Aldermen Prier, King and Bernhamer on the committee. Several attempts were made by members to direct the attention of the board to the fact that Dr. L. O. Greiner had been invited to bid on the contract; that he had so bid, and that his bid was \$50 less than all others. It was claimed that Dr. Greiner was as well qualified as Drs. Elliott or Pritchard, and that there was every reason why his bid should have been accepted. The majority opinion on this course was understood to be because somebody in the Fire Department did not like Greiner personally; but this, it was urged, should not govern the Council and Board of Aldermen in the matter of awarding the contract. For some reason the majority ignored Dr. Greiner's claim in the matter and the quarrel as to the respective merits of Dr. Elliott and Dr. Pritchard.

A number of matters from the Council were presented for concurrence. In the matter of the proposed donation of twenty acres to the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, as an inducement to secure the industry for this city, was, on motion of Mr. Morrison, not concurred in.

The ordinance directing the Big Four Road to place a flagman at the Maryland street crossing was taken up and passed. The board took a recess until 11 o'clock, when the City Hall and Market-house bill was brought in from the committee and unanimously passed.

The board then adjourned.

HOME AGAIN.

Ross Clark Returns From Washington and Tells All About the Inauguration, the Washington Monument and Other Matters.

Mr. Ross Clark returned yesterday from his pilgrimage to Washington, and last evening a Sentinel reporter elicited from him some interesting observations of President Cleveland, the inauguration ceremonies and general politics. "What did you think of the inauguration?" "It was certainly a grand success. There has never been anything like it in the history of the country. Old residents of Washington who have witnessed inaugurations for many years informed me that this surpassed all the others in every particular. Standing on the steps of the Capitol and looking toward the White House while the procession was passing up Pennsylvania avenue, a pageant was presented before my eyes that I shall never forget. The decorated avenue, lined with a half million spectators, the military with their bayonets glistening in the sunlight, the civic organizations with their beautiful banners, bands and uniforms as they marched on recalled to one's mind Gibbon's description of the triumphs of the victorious returning Generals exhibited on the streets of ancient Rome." "Did you hear the inaugural address?" "I stood well in front of the President during its delivery. Mr. Cleveland is a good orator, has a strong penetrating voice, and his speech was heard by a large portion of the vast congregation present."

"How were you impressed with the President?"

"I was most favorably impressed with him. He is a very different person from what one would be led to suppose from his pictures. He strikes one as being an intellectual man, with broad views. In conversation he is an easy talker, but with a firm jaw, which leaves an impression on the mind that Mr. Cleveland is likely to have considerable to do with this administration. When seeing him and hearing him I could not help but feel that although fresh from the people, he had elected a great man President." "I suppose you went to the inauguration ball?" "No, not as a participant. I only looked in on it for a few moments. I consider the ball room, when lighted up and enlivened by the merry throng, one of the finest sights any one ever beheld. Of course I couldn't describe it to you. The only thing you can think of to give you an idea of its beauty and splendor is a grand transformation fairland scene as sometimes seen at the theater, and it very much surpassed the finest one of those I ever saw."

"Are there many Indiana Democrats in Washington seeking places?" "There is a large contingent of them in Washington seeking appointments. Aquilla Jones, Cass Byfield, George Geiger and Frank Greenman are in hot pursuit of the Indianapolis Postoffice. Ed Hawkins, of Laporte, wants to be United States Marshal. Harry Francis is working like a beaver for Mississippi River Commissioner. Senator Bell, of Fort Wayne, is on the ground, and it is said he has his eyes on the same position. John S. Williams, of Lafayette, is pushing his claim for Assistant Postmaster General. Austin Brown is mingling with the hungry and thirsty, and it is rumored that he would accept the position of Third Assistant Postmaster General. Dr. Hunter, of Lawrenceburg, feels pretty sure that he will be Collector of Revenue, and Colonel Bannister of the same place believes that he is about fitted for one of the authorships of the Treasury. Bayless Hanna wants to be Minister to Mexico, but feels somewhat discouraged from the fact that Cero Gordo Williams is an aspirant for the same honor. Ed Henderson is not clear as to the position he will seek, and it may be something in Washington. Mr. McCall, who was Secretary of the Chicago Convention, is also a candidate for a Federal position. Captain George Brown, a brother of Austin, wants to be chief of the Bureau of Docks and Yards of the Navy. There are quite a large number of Democrats from Indiana from the smaller towns present, making a canvass for positions. The House members are mostly to be found at the lobby of the Willard Hotel, probably for the reason that Governor Hendricks resides there. Nearly all the candidates to whom I spoke felt very hopeful of success, and were making a canvass pretty much in the same manner that they do before a State Convention; that is, they talk indiscriminately to

those around them about their respective claims to recognition. Strange to say, however, men who have lived around Washington informed me that there were not any more office-seekers, if so many, as there were after the succession of each new Republican President."

"Did you visit the departments, and are the employees resigned to give up their places?"

"Well, I should say they are decidedly not resigned to go. The part of the inaugural address which was read by the department clerks was that in relation to civil service reform, and they had committed to memory before the sun went down. Talking with several of them in the Patent Office and Pension Department about a possible change, my observation was that they were about as much resigned to go as they would be to walk up to a guillotine to have their heads cut off. I was told that several had turned Democrat since the election and sought to march in Democratic clubs in the inaugural procession."

"Did you visit the monument, and what was your impression of it?" "Everybody visits the monument, and I impressed me as a huge pile of marble standing between heaven and earth, but without any particular attractiveness. It is absolutely devoid of any ornamentation, and, being pyramidal in shape, does not seem so very high. If it is not fenced up before long the relic hunters and cranks will carry it away by piecemeal. It is now written all over with names of visitors. One short-legged, but highly ambitious young man, observing that I was tall, requested me to let him climb up on my shoulder and stand there, so that he might write his name higher up than any one else. As I was opposed to the writing business and didn't care to make a step-ladder of myself, I was constrained to deny his modest request."

"How is Vice President Hendricks looking?"

"He never looked better in his life. He went through the worry and hand shaking incident to the inauguration without showing the least signs of fatigue. He is exceedingly popular, and while I sat in his room for a few moments a delegation from Kansas, one from Nebraska, one from Montana and another from Missouri called in the order named. In the inaugural procession he received a cheering equal to that of President. Governor Hendricks is annoyed considerably over the foolish reports that he was instrumental in keeping McDonald out of the Cabinet. By the way, that report is wholly without foundation. President Cleveland himself stated, while I was there, that Governor Hendricks had no part in the matter and had never spoken an unkind word of Senator McDonald."

"Were there many fine clubs participated in the parade?" "Some of the finest I ever saw. The Crescent Club, of Baltimore; Irving Hall, of New York, and Tammany were perhaps the largest and finest. Nearly every town in the country had a club there. I must say that I felt like a bird in the hand of the Democrats, that although the Vice-President, they had no club there of any kind, while smaller towns farther away were represented by fine organizations."

PERSONAL MENTION.

D. N. Berg, who has been at his home at Anderson on account of sickness for two weeks, is again at his post as clerk to the State Board of Health.

D. L. Willson, Shelbyville; Mrs. Alice B. Smith, Lafayette; F. B. Willson, Wabash; Ed H. Adams, Shelbyville; C. H. Corey, Wainfield, are at the English Hotel.

At the Bates House: D. F. Hufstetter, J. C. Alters, Orleans; E. Avery, Frankfort; J. H. Anderson, Jeffersonville; A. Ritch, Peru; D. A. Rice, Columbus; T. B. Glaszbrook, T. C. Buntin, Terre Haute; J. A. S. Mitchell, Goshen; N. J. Cunningham, Lafayette; A. D. Toner, Kokomo; A. P. Richardson, W. L. Goodrich, W. Patterson, G. G. Spencer, W. Hendrich, Madison; J. Tarbell, Brookville; W. H. Thompson, Kokomo; Silas Wright, Lawrenceburg.

J. B. Kennedy, Huntington; James A. Meek, Bunker Hill; Judge W. G. Colerick, R. S. Robertson, Fort Wayne; W. S. Richey, Monroe; John W. Dunn, J. Farrar, R. P. Ellinger, Peru; W. A. Gorman, Evansville; W. J. Wood, Terre Haute; H. H. Lancaster, Lafayette; James R. Henry, Gosport; P. H. McCormack, Columbus; M. P. Lukens, Aurora; Judge E. P. Hammond, Rensselaer; D. N. Heath, W. H. Scott, Crawfordsville; C. Daugherty, Lebanon, are at the Grand.

Preparing for the Carnival.

The Military Carnival begins to-night. Yesterday was a busy day at the armory, scores of ladies and gentlemen being engaged in every part of the building in arranging for the opening at 7 o'clock this evening. Among the curiosities on exhibition are the battle flags of the Fourth Indiana Regiment, captured at 1771, rebel and battle flags, small flags taken from rebel women during the war, saddles used in all the wars since 1812, relics of the Revolutionary war, sword of General William Henry Harrison, relics from the rebel army, a commission signed by George Washington, sword of General R. S. Foster, valued at \$1,800; rebel torpedo taken from the Mississippi River, Chinese ornaments carved from capstone, a cabinet made by the late President Lincoln while a resident of Spencer County, 200 birds and 500 insects, besides many other things which can not be now enumerated. The following is the programme for to-night:

Grand Concert—By Indianapolis Lyra Society. Greeting to America—March; Rial; by orchestra. Overture—Pique Damer Suppe; by orchestra. Protect Us Through the Coming Night Ourselves; by ladies' orchestra. Forge in the Forest; Th. Michaelles; by orchestra. All Worthier See; Koschitz; by mixed chorus and orchestra. Promenade music.

Eden's Goals and Burgers' Kick. The Meridian-Halcyon polo game at Meridian Park last night was witnessed by a large crowd. The first goal was scored by Murray, of the Halcyns, in 4:10. The second and third goals were made by Eden, of the Meridians. The second goal for the Meridians Eden scored in four minutes, the third in eight. The fourth and winning goal reminded one of Eden's celebrated error in the Columbus game. The ball was coaxed by the Meridians to Halcyns' goal, where Burgess, the goal tend, managed to kick the ball through his own goal, thus defeating the Halcyns. The Meridians played five men against the Halcyns' famous full team.

The Meridian Club leave for Newport, Ky., this morning, where they will play a series of three games, commencing to-night.

The suit of Christian Geisel vs. the Big Four Road for damages is on trial before Judge Walker. The road obtained the right of way through Geisel's farm, Geisel reserving the right to cultivate all ground to the grade. Defendant erected a house by the roadside on the land, and put one of their employees in possession, giving him permission to cultivate a portion. The suit is for possession, removal of the house, and for value of all vegetables raised thereon.